BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1822. [NUMBER 1551.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Advertisement.

On TUESDAY the 21st instant

AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THE

MILITARY STORES,

NEAR THE

TOWN-BARRACKS,

Sundry Unserviceable Condemned Barrack

STORES,

BELONGING TO THE HONORABLE COMPANY.

A list whereof may be seen at this Office.

THE lots to be paid for and carried away immediately, or resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

JAMES ELDER,
Barrack Master,

BOMBAY,
Bk. Master's Office
10th May 1822.

PASSED
By Order of the Military Board,
P. FEARON,
Sec. Mil. Board.

MIL. BOARD OFFICE,
15th *May* 1822.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC OUTCRY
AT THE
OLD MARINE GATE
On WEDNESDAY the 22d instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON

SUNDRY Old Marine STORES and WATER CASKS returned from the Honorable Company's Cruizers, Boats, &c. &c Further particulars and a list of the articles may be seen at the Marine Store-keeper's Office.

TERMS OF SALE.

A deposit of 10 per cent. is to be immediately paid down by the purchasers, and the articles to be cleared away and paid for on or before the 10 day after that of the Sale, or the deposit will be forfeited and the articles resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

(Signed) THOS. BUCHANAN,
Marine Store-keeper,

BOMBAY,
Marine Storekeeper's Office
14th May 1822.

By Order of the Marine Board,
R. MORGAN,
Secretary.

THIRD
BOMBAY LOTTERY.

TICKETS in the above Lottery signed by the Superintendent are for sale at Rs. 108 each at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON, MALCOLM & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1822.

VALUABLE
BOOKS.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next the 20th instant,
(The sale will commence at 11 o'clock precisely, at their Auction Rooms in Meadow Street),

THE Library of the Estate of the late Lieutenant Colonel H. W. SEALY, Honorable Company's Artillery.

Also to close an account, a number of valuable Books.

Catalogues may be had on application at their Shop.

Bombay 18th *May* 1822

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next the 20th instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN MEADOW STREET,
SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL
ARAB HORSES,
THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN,
The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.
Bombay 18th *May* 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY the 27th Instant
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
IN A GODOWN
OPPOSITE TO THE SHOP OF
MANOCKJEE HEERJEE
WATCH MAKER,
BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATRIX,
THE PROPERTY
BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE
Mr. Rozario de Quadros,
CONSISTING OF

A LARGE quantity of Old Genuine Lisbon Wine in Pipes and Quarters, also in Bottles.

London market Madeira in Pipes and Bottles.

Red Wine or Tinto, bottled in Lisbon, in Dozens.

Buccella Wine in Pipes, Quarters and Bottles. Some Brandy, Beer, and Liquors in Bottles, and some Case Bottles of Agoardente

Samples may be tasted at their Shop in Meadow Street.

The Sale will commence each day at 11 o'Clock.

Bmobay, 18th *May* 1822

TO BE SOLD

A BAY ARAB HORSE, 5 years old, 14 hands 1½ inches high, a good Hunter, handsome action & lots of bottom, Price 700 Rupees. This Horse is only parted with on account of the Owner going at sea voyage. He may be seen by Application to MESSRS. EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

Bombay 18th *May* 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.

A HANDSOME set of cut Glass Dessert Service, a Shigrampoe for Two Horses in good order. And also three beautiful Arab Saddle Horses.

The above may be seen on Application at their Shop.

Bombay 18th *May* 1822.

TO BE SOLD

AN uncommonly Handsome Bengal SMOKING APPARATUS, with Spare Carpets, Serpooses, Moohmallahs, &c. &c. sufficient for two complete Hookahs. For particulars enquire of MESSRS. KEMPT & Co.

Bombay, May 15th 1822.

VALUABLE
BOOKS
AND
INSTRUMENTS.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On TUESDAY the 18th of June next
AND SUCCEEDING DAYS,
THE LIBRARY OF
CLAUDIUS JAMES RICH, Esq.
LATE RESIDENT AT BAGDAD.

CONTAINING a valuable collection of History, Travels, Greek and Roman Classics, Dictionaries and Grammars, and the most esteemed works, Astronomical, Mathematical and Military.

Also, if not previously sold by private bargain, Astronomical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, made by the most esteemed Mathematical Instrument makers in Great Britain and France.

N. B. Catalogues may be had by applying to Messrs. KEMPT and Co.

Bombay 15th *May* 1822.

KEMPT & CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THEIR ROOMS
ON THIS DAY,
Sundry Useful Articles
TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,

SILVER Lace, Silk Handkerchiefs, Remnants of silk of colours, Ribbons, Cambric Habit Gloves of colors, Pocket Books, Cutlery, Dog Collars, Sliding Candlesticks &c. &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock will be put up a neat Europe Buggy nearly new, and Harness, with an Excellent Horse that goes remarkably steady in Harness.

Bombay 18th *May* 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next, the 20th instant,
UNDER THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FORBES STREET,
FIFTY HHDS. OF
PALE ALE,
PERFECTLY SOUND,
ON ACCOUNT OF THE SHIPPERS
Messrs. Abbot & Co.
Recently imported on the
SHIP HADLOW,
CAPTAIN CRAIGIE.
ALSO
A quantity of rejected Cider and Perry
CONFECTIONERY &c. &c,
Bombay, May 13th 1822.

For Freight
TO
MADRAS OR PENANG,
THE
BRIG JANET,

WILL sail for the above Ports, the latter end of this month. For further particulars apply to BURJORJEE BYRAMJEE at Merwanjee and Dossabhoy Jamsetjee's office.

Bombay 17th *May* 1822.

નોધ

શ્રી•મદરાજ•તથા•પીતાંગનો•ગુરાણ•
નાંમે•જાનેદ•શાકુ•જોજાએચ•એ•ગુરાણ
આએ•મહીનાનાં•કુતરતે•દારે•કુપર•ન
ખેલા•બંદરમાં•કુંકારશે—એની•શરવે•
ખીના•પુછવી•કોએતો•મેકેરવાનજી•ત
થા•દોશાલાજ•જંમશેદજીની•કાશીશમાં
બરજોરજી•જેકેરાંમજીને•મલેઆથી•માલે
મ•પડશે—તા• ૧૭ મી•એપ્રે ૧૮૨૨ *

FOR FRIEGHT
TO MACAO
THE PORTUGUESE SHIP
STO. ANTONIO,
(Formerly the SUSSEX)
CAPTAIN J. F. D' OLIVEIRA,

WILL sail in the beginning of next month. For particulars enquire at the Office of Messrs. J. F. Pereira and Sobrinho.

Bombay 16th *May* 1822.

A CARD.

THE BRITANNIA, Captain *Living* is expected from London e[arly] August, and will return about [the] clusion of the monsoon.

Persons wishing to se[nd] by that Ship for England [apply to] *Mr. Nitol* at the Office [of] and *Nowrojee Nasser* [wanjee] *Bomb*[ay]

Register of sums deposited into the Honorable Company's Treasury at Bombay on account of the Estates of deceased Military Persons to the 30th April 1822, shewing those discharged and remaining unclaimed since the last one was published.

WHEN DEPOSITED.		BY WHOM DEPOSITED.	ON ACCOUNT OF WHOSE ESTATES.	AMOUNT.			REMARKS.
1819							
Nov.	20th	J. B. Dunsterville, Paymaster S. D. G.	Lascar Candoo Jadow of the 5th Company Art.,	2	1	76	
1820							
January,	18th	Lieut. Col. G. M. Cox, Commanding at Poona,	Captain John Lewis of the 4th Regiment N. I.	15,185	3	39	
1821							
July,	20th	Lieutenant J. Clarke, Acting Adjutant and late in charge of the 2d Bat. 1st or Grenadeir Regt.	Lieutenant J. Sandwith of the said Corps,	732	3	18	Unclaimed.
Sept.	1st	Lieut. and Adjutant Meriton, of the Bombay European Regiment,	Private Charles Stevens,	00	0	93	
			——"——John Binden,	00	0	09	
Nov.	20th	Lieutenant Johnson, Adjutant of the 1st Troop Horse Artillery	Bombardier John Stevens,	105	3	47	
			——"——Thomas Keenan,	18	2	68	
			Gunner William Cope,	28	2	28	
			——"——John Wright,	20	3	12	
			——"——Christopher Norwood,	20	1	98	
			——"——Timothy Daley,	16	1	95	Paid the 16th April 1822 to Richard Woodhouse Esq. Register and Administrator.
			——"——John Hill,	25	2	81	
			——"——John Mulliner,	18	1	71	
			——"——John Winter,	15	0	14	
			——"——Richard Ellum,	3	2	60	
			——"——Edward Glisson,	38	2	23	
			——"——Richard Hensworth,	27	1	88	
a	"	Lieutenant Colonel Dunbar, Commanding 3d Regiment Light Cavalry,	Capt. Wm. Gillkrist of the said Corps,	138	0	00	Unclaimed.
Dec.	8th	Lieut. J. H. Bellasis, Adjutant of the 1st Extra Battalion,	Capt. N. Betts of the said Corps,	2,316	3	94	
"	"	R. Harman, Paymaster of H. M's. 17th Light Drags.	Lieut. Deletang of the said Corps,	699	0	00	Paid the 26th Feb. 1822. to R. Woodhouse, Register and Administrator.
"	15th	Major Wellington, H. M's. 17th Light Dragoons	Ditto Ditto,	1,158	0	00	
"	21st	Lieutenant Col. R. Whish, of the 1st Bat. Artillery.	Serjeant John West,	374	3	00	Unclaimed.
			Bombardier A. Chalmers,	2	3	00	Paid the 16th April 1822 to R. Woodhouse, Register and Administrator.
			Gunner Edward Burdett,	6	3	00	
			——"——John Chalmers,	10	0	05	
			——"——Thomas Harley,	4	3	00	
			——"——Andrew Merrick,	11	3	00	
			——"——Thomas White,	12	0	36	
			——"——Dennis Toomay,	18	1	97	
1821							
Dec.	21st	Major Samuel Strover, in Charge of the 2d Battalion Artillery.	Serjeant Watson Waldson,	22	2	24	
			Corporal Hugh McLaughlin,	13	2	67	
			Bombardier Henry Ivemay,	9	3	10	
			Gunner John Flinn,	8	3	00	
			——"——Peter Harrington,	22	0	00	
			——"——Thomas Wells.	3	0	00	Paid the 16th April 1822 to R. Woodhouse. Register and Administrator.
			——"——Daniel McLean,	17	0	90	
			——"——Hugh Norris,	9	1	33	
			——"——James Laird,	8	1	72	
			——"——James Godfrey,	14	1	47	
			——"——Henry Moyle,	34	0	00	
			——"——William Norris,	11	2	32	
			——"——William Roberts,	11	1	68	
			——"——Henry Mayor,	12	0	00	
			——"——William Henry,	15	3	32	
			——"——John Keating,	18	1	38	
			——"——Henry Goulding,	7	1	52	
			——"——Richard Grant,	17	1	00	
			——"——Daniel McCullum,	9	0	00	
1822							
January,	11th	Major R. A. Willis Town Major,	Capt. John Steuart of the 3d Regt. N. I.	1,747	0	00	
February,	8th	Captain Burford in Charge of the 2d 7th	Lieut. Parker of the said Corps,	1,784	0	20	Unclaimed.
March,	2d	Captain J. Lawie, Deputy Commissary of Stores at Ahmednuggur.	Gunner John Ramsay of the Artillery,	6	2	27	
	12th	Lieutenant J. Clarke Commanding 2d 1st or Grenadier Bat.	Capt. R. McFarlane of the said Corps,	1,813	1	67	Paid the 20th April 1822 to Mansfield Forbes, Attorney to H. Robertson, Executor.
	23d	Lieut. and adjutant Lighton of the 2d 11th N. I.	Ensign Charles Clutton of the said Corps,	1,329	1	48	
	28th	Major Gibson,	Doctor Cook,	1,218	0	00	
	12th	Major R. A. Willis Town Major,	Capt. Thomas Dawbeny of the 1st | 1st.	556	2	28	
April,	16th	Lieutenant M. C. Decluzeau Adjt. of the 2d Bat. Artillery.	Gunner James McCarty,	20	0	82	
			——"——Frederick Oates,	17	3	09	
			——"——Daniel Giblin,	12	0	11	
			——"——James Jones,	13	1	72	
			——"——James Marshal,	8	3	84	
			——"——Michael Mc'Laughlin,	16	0	13	
			——"——Robert Haigle,	14	0	00	Unclaimed.
			——"——Patrick Mechau,	24	2	59	
			——"——Rush Baker,	14	3	78	
			——"——William Henn,	3	0	00	
			——"——John Keating,	3	0	00	
			——"——HenryGoulding,	3	0	00	
			——"——Richard Grand,	3	0	00	
24th		Lieut. Thomas Leghton Brigade Major.	Lieut. Col. William Imlack, C. B.	2,411	2	70	
"		Lieut. J. Walker of Artillery.	Bombardier James Frazer of the 3d. Company 2d Bat. Artillery.	98	0	05	
		Ditto Ditto.	Gunner Gage Rewes of the 4th Company 2d Bat. Artillery,	26	1	48	

J. WEDDERBURN,

Accountant General.

BAY CASTLE,

GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

FOR FREIGHT
TO CHINA,
FOR OPIUM ONLY,
THE WELL KNOWN
AND FAST SAILING SHIP
GLORIOSO,
CAPTAIN JOHN PATERSON,

WILL sail immediately after the approaching Company's Sale, provided a sufficient quantity shall offer at that time.

For further particulars apply to the Owners *Messrs. Roger D' Faria & Co.*

Bombay 15*th May* 1822.

TO BE SOLD
BY AUCTION,
On MONDAY the 27th instant,

A Dwelling House situated at Colaba next to the Gun Carriage manufactory and facing the the main road, the propeety of Conductor *Gardiner*, gone to Europe; also, Household furniture and a few other articles. The sale to commence at 4 o'clock in the evening.

The premises and title deeds thereof may be seen on application to Mr. Conductor Browne residing on the spot.

The conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

Bombay 17*th May* 1822.

G. HIGGS,
BEGS to inform his friends and the Public that he us just landed a fresh lot of high cast ARAB HORSES; from the Felicitas.

Bombay 18*th May* 1822

LALLA FAQUIRA
HAS FOR SALE
At the Godowns
...NISSEE LANE,
FOR READY MONEY,
A FEW CHESTS
OF
NEW
HYSON TEA.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chests ..	*per Chest*	100
Half ditto	*ditto*	50
Quarter ditto	*ditto*	25
Retail	*per lb.*	1 2

SUPERIOR
BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net.....	*per Box*	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do.....	*ditto*	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.....	*per ½ Tub*	11

ALSO
WINES
AND
LIQUORS,

Hodgson's Pale Ale,.....	*per doz.*	10
London Particular Madeira Wine.....	*ditto*	15
London Market ditto.....	*ditto*	13
Jamaica Rum.....	*ditto*	12
Cognac Brandy.....	*ditto*	18
Hollands Gin.....	*ditto*	15

Bombay 26*th January* 1822.

Advertisement.

LIEUTENANT Colonel Kennett taking charge of the effects of the undermentioned Officers & Quarter Master Serjeant, has, after paying Funeral expences, regimental debts and Servants' wages, remitted the balance of each estate to the Subtreasurer, Bombay, as mentioned opposite their names.

	Rs.	q.	rs.
Lieut. Glasscott, 2d B. 12th Rt.	2989	1	95
Lieut. Le. Blanc, do. do.	897	1	85
Qr Mr. Serj. Brown, do. do.	446	2	24
Sub-Conductor Thomson, ...	822	2	01

Bassadore 29*th April* 1822.

LOST
A liver colour'd spaniel Bitch, answers to the name of Flora. Whoever will bring the same to the house opposite to the Bakery in Hummum street, shall receive a reward of one Gold Mohur,

Bombay 15*th May* 1822.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT ANDAROO JAULBHOY BHICCAJEE RANDARIA, heir at Law and legal representative of ANDAROO PESTONJEE BHICCAJEE RANDARIA, late of Bombay, deceased, is about to Mortgage a certain piece or parcel of ground and messuage standing thereon, situate within the Fort in Borry Bazar Street, and which said premises, are now vested in him as sole owner and proprietor thereof, as such Heir at Law as aforesaid. Now if any person or persons shall have any claim on the said premises, he or they are requested to notify the same to Mr. AYRTON, Solicitor, within 10 days from the date hereof; or in default thereof, such intended mortgage as aforesaid will be completed, and the said messuage ground and premises be considered free from all other titles, interests, rights and incumbrances whatsoever.

Bombay 17*th May* 1822

ખબર•કીમાંથી•આપીએચજે
એંધ્યાકુ•જાલભાજ•ભીખાજી•રંડકરી
એો•મરનાર•એંધ્યાકુ•પેશ•ટનજી•ભીખા
જી•રંડકરીમા•શ્રી•ચુંબઇનાં•રહેવાશીનો
વારશ•તથા•વકીલછે•એ•ઘણી•શ્રી•કોર્ટ
માં•થી•જગાનો•કબજો•એક•તથા•તે•કુપ
રનુ•નાંણાનલુ•થેકેર•જે•રીતે•કમલાંછે•તે
જ•રીતે•ગીરવી•આપેછે•એ•મીલકત•શ્રી
કોર્ટ•મધ્યે•વોરા•બજારનાં•મોકેલામાંછે•
અને•એ•મીલકતનો•માલીક•તથા•વાર
સ•અત્યેચલાવીઅેલાછે—એ•મીલકત•ઉ
પર•કરએક•લોક•અગાર•લોકોનો•દાવો
કોએતો•તેનાંએો•એ•મીશાતર•એરીટન•
વકીલને•આજથી•દીન ૧૦ ની•મુદતમાં
જાહેર•કરે•એ•મુદત•થયા•પછી•ગીરવી
આપરો•અને•એ•મીલકત•તે•મુદત•પછી
કરએક•રીતનાં•ટંટાથી•છુટી•થશે *

તા• ૧૭ મી•મેએ ૧૮૨૨

Advertisement.

MERWANJEE & MUNCHERJEE EDULJEE KAKA having on the 6th May instant purchased a House at Public Sale situated within the Town wall of Bombay in the Nanabhoy Lane behind the House of Dady Nasserwanjee belonging to EDULJEE SHAPOORJEE, Cooper, deseased; any person or persons having any claims of Mortgage, Inheritance, or whatsoever nature on the said premises, are hereby informed to make known the same to the above purchasers within fourteen days from this date, or otherwise such claims shall be considered null & void.

Bombay 17*th May* 1822.

જાહેર•ખબર

મેરવાંનજી•તથા•મંનચેરજી•એદલજી•
ફકાએ•તારીખ ૬ ઠી•મેએ•આએ•મ
કીનાંનીએ•થેકેર•એક•મરનાર•એદલજી
શાપુરજી•કોપરવાલુ•શ્રી•કોર્ટ•મધે•નાં
કાંનાંલાજ•નીલેનમાં•રોઠ•દાદીલાજ•ન
શરવાંનજીનાં•થેકેરની•પછવાડેનુ•જાહેર
લીલાંકુમાં•વેચાનુ•લીધુછે—એ•કુપર•ક
રએક•લોક•અગાર•લોકોનો•દાવો•અગાર
લેકેલુ•અગાર•ગીરવી•દાવો•અગાર•વાર
શો•અગાર•કરએક•રીતનો•ટંટો•કોએતો
તે•ઘણીએાએ•એ•થેકેર•ખરીદ•કરણારા
ઓને•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમાં•
આવીને•જાહેર•કરે—તેમારપછી•એ•દા
વો•કબુલ•કરશે•નહી *

તા• ૧૭ મી•મેએ ૧૮૨૨

Advertisement

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

GOOLAM ALLY HUSSONJEE MOOCRY has this day contracted with CURSETJEE BHIMJEE and NASSERWANJEE RHIMJEE to mortgage the following Houses and estates belonging to his father the late HUSSONJEE MOOCRY.

A Bungalow situate without the Town Walls in old Cadjee's street No. 683, in the neighbourhood of Shaik Ahme Moorgay.

A House do. in old Cajee's street in the neighbourhood of Rama Bhandare No. 1124.

A House do. at Coombar Wadda in the neighbourhood of Moolna Essmall Sheriff No. 11.

A House do. at Bengalpoora in the neighbourhood of Maymon Soolymon No. 21.

A House do. at Butcher's Street in the neighbourhood of Sookla Rustomjee.

A House do. at Dubbeypoora in the neighbourhood of Kusbun Toola; & a vacant spot of Ground in the Butchers Street; any person or persons having any claim, demand, Inheritable Right or mortgage, he or they are hereby required to make the same known to the aforesaid mortgagee within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise they will be precluded.

Bombay, 17*th May* 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION has been this day made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, on the Ecclesiastical side, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the several goods, chattels, rights and credits of

ANDREW SMITH SHORTT, gentleman, a Lieutenant in 1st Bat. 11th Regt. Bombay Native Infantry,—deceased; and of

WILLIAM GILKREST, Esquire, a Captain in the third Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry, deceased: both in the Military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE Esquire, as Registrar of said Court and his successors in said Office.—Dated this 4th day of May 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6TH MAY 1822.

By The Honorable the Governor in Council;

THE Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extracts of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated the 21st of November 1821.

PARA. 2d Application having been made to us by an Officer of His Majesty's service who had been promoted in India to the Rank of Major General, and who returned to England in consequence, to be granted the full Batta of his Regimental Rank during the period of his residence in India subsequently to the date of the announcement of his promotion, we have resolved to grant to officers in His Majesty's service, who may be promoted in India to the Rank of Major General, and not placed on the staff, the full Batta of their Regimental Rank for the period of their Actual Residence in India, not exceeding, in the whole, three months from the date of announcement of the promotion in General Orders at the stations where they may be serving.

Bombay Castle 9th May 1822.

Lieutenant G. R. Jervis is appointed an Assistant to the Chief Engineer.

Bombay Castle 14*th May* 1822.

Major A. Gibson of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry and Assistant Surgeon W. A. Hugines of the 1st Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry are allowed a furlough to Europe on Sick Certificate for the period of three years from the date of Embarkation.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. HENDERSON,
Sect. to Govt.

MINUTE OF COUNCIL.
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.
15TH MAY 1822.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council has received from the Committee appointed to examine the junior Civil servants in the proficiency they have made in the Country languages, a report pronouncing the undermentioned Gentlemen qualified for the discharge of the duties of the Public Service.

Mr. Willoughby, who arrived on the 10th Feb. 1819.	
Mr. Alex. Elphinst n	7th June 1820.
Mr. Houlton	20th of May 1821.
Mr. Harrison	10th of June 1821.
Mr. Hanson	Do. ..... Do.
Mr. Webb	Do. ..... Do.
Mr. Brown	Do. ..... Do.
Mr. Chamier	31st of Oct. 1821.

Mr. Willoughby's examination became necessary as falling within the rule prescribed by the Government; he has been for some time advantageously employed in the public service, and with the approbation of the Governor in Council.

By Order of the Hon'ble, the Governor in Council.

J. HENDERSON,
Sect. to Govt.

CORRESPONDENTS.

We are sorry that we cannot insert P. P's. communication. An authority we cannot contend with, has inhibited our paper being the organ of conveying similar charges "to the notice of those who have the power to grant redress."

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 11TH MAY 1822

The Hon'ble Company's ship Duke of York, Captain A. D. Campbell, arrived yesterday morning. She sailed from the Downs the 5th January, having on board a detachment of H. M. 4th Regt. Light Dragoons, under command of Major Onslow. The detachment consists of 17 officers, 267 privates, 53 women and 26 children. On the 9th Feb. the Duke of York spoke the Lavrice french brig from the Mauritius to Nantes, in Lat. 0° 9' S. and Long. 0° W. and on the 11th the Britannia from London to Batavia in Lat. 3°, 10' S. and Long. 21°. 50' W.

Passengers.—Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Onslow, Mrs. Burrowes, Mrs Bird, Miss Eleanor Green, Misses Eliza and Caroline Bruce, Miss Anne Jones, Miss Maria Jarmy.

Major William Onslow; Captains M. Kirby, John Scott, Wm Havelock, and Thomas Jarmy; Lieutenants R. Burrowes, John Methold, John Hart, Daniel Carroll, Wm. Murray, Edgar Gibson, R. R. Gillespie, and Robert Robinson; Cornets Wm. Bulkley and Charles Agnew; Veterinary Surgeon Thomas Bird; Assistant Surgeon T. G. Waldron. *H. M. 4th Lt. Dragoons.*

Messrs. John Hector Jones, Arthur Steele, and James Seton, *Writers.*—Messrs. Charles Hunter, John Thompson Foster, Charles B. Morton, Robert John McNab, Thomas Tapp and Henry B. Campbell, *Cadets.*—Messrs. William Bowater and George Boscawen, *Volunteers Marine.*—The infant boy, son of Capt. Jarmy, born 6th April 1822. Mrs. Jarmy, the Lady of Capt Jarmy died on board, we regret to state, on the 10th April.

The last week has been fertile in reports. It was said that accounts had been received that war had been declared by Russia against Turkey. That our ambassador at the Court of Persia had demanded his passports, and that the Persians were assembling troops in considerable numbers about Bunder Abbas, and threatened our position at Bassadore. Another account mentioned a report, that Capt Willock had left Tehran, & that there was a probability of a rupture with the Court of Persia. We cannot say what credit ought to be attached to these reports; they rest solely on private letters; & we have not been able to ascertain that any official account whatever has been received relative to them. A letter from Grane, dated 10[illegible] states, that accounts had been received from Constantinople of [illegible] been effected between the Russians through [illegible]

the French Ambassador; and that all hostilities against the Greeks had ceased in consequence. From this letter we should infer that war had been previously declared.

Another letter mentions that the disputes between the Residency and the Pasha of Bussorah had been settled, & that the Resident was in consequence preparing to return to Bussorah.

The free trader Hadlow, for London, will sail, we are informed, on the 31st inst.; or before if it be possible.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. E. W. Kennett, 1st | 7th Regt
Lieut. D. Liddell, 2d | 5th Regt.
Lieut. Bird, Madras N. I.
Lieut. Stack, Bombay Cavalry.
Capt. Brett 4th Light Dragoons.
Cadet Brett.
Capt. Lodwick A. A. G.
Doctor O. Donel 4th Light Cavalry.
Lieut. and Adjt. S. Robson, Invalid Bat.
Cadet H. W. Pickford.
Cadet F. Durack.
Cadet James Hay.
Cadet Wm. Campbell.
Cadet Wall.
Cadet H. Stockley,
Capt. R. Marklove 2d | 9th Regt.
Surgeon Hill Morgan M. D.
Cadet E. Neville.
Lieut. J. E. C. Morris, 2d | 12th Regt.
Lieut. Geo Yeadell, Artillery.

DEPARTURES.—Ensign J. Hungerford 1st | 7th Regt.
Lieut. Col. K. Egan, 2d | 6th Regt.
Lieut. S. Powell, L. A.

ARRIVAL.—May 11th H. C. Timber [illegible] Capt. D. Jones, from Beypoor 19 April.

12th. H. C. Ship Dunira Capt. M. Hamilton from London the 6 January 1822.

14. Ship Felicitas, Capt. Peter Campbell from the Gulph—Muscat 4 May.

15th. Grab Hamoody, Naqudah Hamudbhoy Meya, from Acheen 15th Feb.

Do. Brig Pigeon, Commander Thomas Skene, from Bassadore 2d May touched at Muscat.

17th. H. C. Ship Duke of York, Capt. A. H. Campbell, from London 5th January.

Do. Portuguese Ship Firex, Capt. M. F. Marques, from Damaun 12th May.

Do. H. C. Cruizer Mercury Lieut. J. Stout, from Mangolore 8th May.

Passengers per Ship Ernaad John Jukes, Esq. R. Rogers Esq. Madras Civil Service, Capt. Smith, Madras Cavalry.
Lieut. M. Stack, Lieut. Bird, Madras Infantry.

Passengers per Ship Dunira, vide Courier Extra of the 12th Inst.

Passengers per Ship Felicitas, Mrs. Buchanan, Capt. W. Borthwick Madras Est.

Passengers per Brig Pigeon, 44 Invalids.

Passengers per Duke of York, see our preceding columns

DEPARTURES.—May 11 French Ship Mexico Capt. T. Smith, to Bourbon.
12th Ship Upton Castle Capt. Wm. Morgan, to Madras.
Passenger by the Upton Castle Capt. W. Hanwell.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—April 27th, Ship Duke of Lancaster, J. Davies, from Liverpool 26th December.

28th, Ship Moozaffar, J. A. Hurst, from Bushire 7th February, Bombay 23d March, Columbo 17th and Pondicherry 27th April.

30th, Ship Bombay, C. Maitland, from Covelong 30th April.

May 1st, Schooner Highland Lass, C. W. Eaton, from Bimlipatam 14th April.

2d, Ship Mellish, Robert Ford, from London 4th January, and Trincomalie 28th April.

DEPARTURES.—May 1st, Ship Bombay, C. Maitland, for Calcutta.

2d, Ship Sultan, B. Rogers, for Eskapilly and Calcutta.

Do. Brig Lutchmy, J. Berteaux, for Pondicherry and Mauritius.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Ship Topaze, Captain C. Richardson, C. B.
Ship Hindostan, W. Williamson.
Ship Edward Strettell, Balston.
Ship Venus, George Dawson.
Ship Duke of Lancaster, J. Davies.
Ship Mellish, Robert Ford.
Ship Moozaffer, J. A. Hurst.
Brig Catherine, A. B. Benoist.
Brig Lion, T. W. Stunt.
Brig Fairy, Syrang Naidoo.
Schooner Highland Lass, C. W. Eaton.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—April 22 Dunvegan Castle D. Campbell from Madras April 5.

April 24 Lord Hungerford M. O'Brien from Madras Mar. 30.

24 Heroine J. Hamilton from Penang Mar. 26.
24 Fergusson J. Richards from Penang Mar. 26.
24 Sionham G. Griffith from Madras April 13.
April 25 Ceres, H. B. Pridham from Madras April 14.
25 Janet Hutton, T. Howard from Sincapore Mar. 23.

Passengers per LORD HUNGERFORD, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Holdsworth and two Children, Mrs. Dillon and two Children, Miss O'Brien, Lieutenant Holdsworth, of His Majesty's 82d Regiment, Commanding a Detachment of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, Mr. John Rodwell, Surgeon, R. N., and Captain A. Dillon, of the late Ship Phatty Salam.

Passengers per Heroine, Mrs. Maghiac and Child, L. Magniac, Esq. Civil Service, Major Hampton and Lieutenant Hugh Macfarlane, of the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, Charles Palmer, Esq. and William Boyd, Esq.

Passengers per Fergusson, Mrs. Macalister and Child, Mrs. Franklin, J. Macalister, Esq. Member of Council, proceeding to Madras, Captain J. Franklin, 1st Native Cavalry, Captain J. C. Crooke, Cammanding the Troops, Mr. J. Macallister, of the Country Service, & two Companies of the 20th Regt. of Native Infantry.

DEPARTURES.—April 21 Thetis C. F. Davis for Bombay.
21 Harriet T. Mitchell for Persian Gulph.
April 22 John Barry, R. Dobson for London.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Prospect Lodge, on the 10th Instant' the Lady of Captain Archibald Robertson, of a Son.

On the Esplanade, on Friday the 17th Inst. the Lady of Capt. William Black, of a Son.

On the 17th Inst. the Wife of Mr. Sub-Conductor S. Rogers of the Commissariat Department of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Allahabad, on the 8th of April, of a rapid Consumption Lawrence Kennaway Esq. C. S. and third son of Sir John Kennaway Bart. of Escot Lodge, near Exeter Devon, aged 21. Years.

On Friday, the 10th instant, at 9 P. M., at the [illegible] her-in-law, Mr. Beck, most deser[illegible] relict of the late [illegible]

MARRIAGES.—At [illegible] Quarter Master Barfoot, of H. M. [illegible] Miss Sarah Flood.

On the 25th April, at Paulghaut, Captain John Poulson, to Miss Eliza Ann Sayer.

BIRTHS.—At Asseerghur, on the 24th March, the Lady of Captain C. J. C. Davidson, Garrison Engineer, of a Son.

At Nagpore, on the 11th April, the Lady of Capt. Duncan Mackenzie, Madras Artillery, of a Son.

At Cuddalore, on the 26th the Lady of Capt. D. Carteret, of the 6th N. I. of a Son.

At Trichinopoly, on the 23d of April, the Lady of James Wyse, Esq. of a Son.

On the 30th April, Mrs. Lydia Rebeiro, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Mangalore, on the 17th April of a Typhus fever, Ensign Patrick Reid, of the 1st 7th N. I. deeply regretted by his Brother Officers,—he was carried off in the prime of life, much esteemed; and was interred on the same evening with every mark of respect.

At Mangalore, on the 15th of April, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, aged 23 years, wife of Serjeant Major G. Moore, 1st 7th N I.

At the Luz, on the 25th April, Mrs. Monica Flory, aged 63 years.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 22d April, Mr. John King, to Miss Mary Aberdeen.

On the 28th March, Mr. C. Warden, of the Pilot Service, to Miss S. Youngs.

At Noacolly, on the 18th April, John Drew, Esq. of the H. C. C. S. to Miss Sophia Parker.

At Teney, Captain Stopford, R. N. to Mrs. Cockburn, relict of A. Cockburn Esq. of Calcutta.

On the 13th March, at Prince of Wales Island, Ensign Stuart Corbett, of the 20th N. I. eldest Son of the Revd. Dr. Corbett of Wortley, Yorkshire, to Charlotte, Third Daughter of Thomas Britton, Esq. of Forrest Hill in the County of Kent.

BIRTHS.—On the 16th April, Mrs. Bartlett, of a son.

At the Presidency, the 22d April, the Lady of W. H. Oakes Esq. of the H. C. C. S. of a son.

At Cawnpore, on the 8th April, Mrs. W. A. Venour, of a daughter.

At Chandernagore, on the 16th April, the lady of William Roquet, junior, Esq. of a daughter.

At Dacca, on the 17th March, the Lady of the Revd. A. W. Tayler, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 15th April, Mr. William Richards, aged 26 years and 13 days.

On the 19th April, Lieutenant Smith 17th N. I. Madras Est.

On the 14th April, at Nuseerabad, Zillah Mymunsing, William Morley, the Son of W. H. Belli, Esq. aged 2 years, 8 months and 5 days.

At Patna, on the April, Mrs. Mary Barnett, relict of the late Mr. Samuel Barnett, of Bakurgunge, in the province of Dacca, aged 61 years.

At Chinsurah on the 18th April, Captain John Gordon of the 2nd Battalion 20th Regt. N. I.

At Allahabad, Lawrence Kennaway, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE,—Lately, by the Reverend M. Onslow. Major Onslow, of the 4th (or Queen's Own) Light Dragoons, to Mildred, daughter of John Jones, Esq. of East Wickham House, Kent.

Madras Intelligence.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Monday, April 29, 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9¼d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. per do.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 92 to 93 Sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 17 per cent prem.
New Loan 14 ,, ,,

Letters from the interior speak of the extreme heat of the weather, and of the unusual occurrence of Hail Storms at several stations. Near Bangalore an extraordiny fall of hail and taken place, which is said to have killed persons and cattle and to have caused extensive damage. At Nellore one of these Phenomena has been also experienced. It continued nearly an hour, and after the storm the hail was collected in quantities as large as Pigeon's Eggs.

The Epidemic continues to prevail in some parts of India—In Jessore many people daily fall victims to it.

Some few cases occasionally take place at this Presidency, and a detachment which left Poonamalee on the 10th instant on the route to Bellari had been very unhealthy—a great many of the Troops had been attacked with the Cholera Morbus, and five had fallen victims to it before it reached Curcumbady. Our Corraspondenr says the Detachment is greatly indebted to the care and attention of Dr. MacMun, of H. M. 46th Regt.

[*Mad. Cour. April* 30.

On Thursday morning anchored in the roads, [illegible] Captain Ford, *from London* [illegible]

For Bengal.—[illegible] Hoare, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Mr. [illegible] Sherer, and Mr. W. C. Ormsby, Cadets.

The Drawing of the Lottery concluded on Wednesday when the following large Prizes were drawn.

No. 3057 a Prize of 5,000 Rupees.

Nos. 1704 3328 2454 2749 3589 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 954 993 3040 875 2643 3495 2350 8272 772 782 791 390 2066 2359 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

[*Mad. Gaz. May* 4.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Captain T. Youngson, 2d Bat. 24th N. I.; Capt. C. W. Hamilton, Ben. N. I.; Capt. D. Pringle, ditto; Lieut. C. S. Buxton, 1st Battalion 3d N. I.

DEPARTURES.—Captain C. Cracroft, 1st Bat. 22d N. I.; Lieut. C. S. Buxton, 1st Bat. 3d N. I.; Cornet W. Walker, 2d Light Cavalry.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES

BUY.]—WEDNESDAY, APRIL. 24, 1822.—[—SELL

Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.
Prem.		Six per Cent. Loan Obligation,	*Prems*	
1813 to 1820 19	8		19	0
13	8	Acknowledgements of Loan of the 1st May, 1821	13	0

A foreigner has written to the Editor of the Summochar Chundrika (translated for the Calcutta Journal) on a subject which is a cause of complaint to many:—

To the Editor of the Summochar Chundrika.

The Hindoos and Moosulmans of this city at their Marriage, Pooja, Tejya and other festivals, take the images, &c. through different roads in the Ingrajtolloh. I should be obliged to any person to inform me what advantage can possibly be derived from this practice? With some Jora Ghanees,* Dhocks, † and several other harsh-sounding instruments and Tukhtoreans ‡ they (the Hindoos and Moosulmans) will be passing by Europeans' houses and occasionally putting a stop to their musical concert, as many losing patience desire them to stop, others get vexed at the delightful harmony, while others again reproach them. None, in fact, like to be spectators of that which has neither any beauty, pleasure, nor grandeur in it. Therefore, if these shows were confined entirely to the Bengaleetolah, many people would rejoice at it. Not a single Christian ever brings any of his "lodge (qu. Masonic ?) processions" in Bengalleetolloh, and besides those shows are not at all pleasant to look at; nor are those musical instruments by any means harmonious. Many Christians say, if music be intended to please the mind, what pleasure can their be in a Jora Ghanees or Dhock ?

A FOREIGNER.

We earnestly wish that the infernal din which too often disgraces our streets were put an end to *. Notwithstanding the rewards given for their destruction, the city is overrun with pariah dogs—which, putting the danger of their running mad out of the question, are a horrid nuisance on account of their constant barking at night. Many of these dogs are domesticated—Why not have a tax laid on such? The rewards for killing dogs are not at present, we believe, properly proportioned. The following scale is proposed to encourage Caniscide:

For the head of a dog, 4 annas.
For the head of a bitch, 3 annas.
For a litter, 2 annas.

Our readers are aware that for some time past an experimental enquiry has been going on, as to the practicability of establishing a Telegraph in this country. We are happy to state that the trial has completely succeeded [illegible] that before the end of the present year, a [illegible] posts will be established [illegible] height, averaging [illegible] feet; to each is attached a Tindal and five Lascars. The business of the former is to take observations, repeat signals, make entries and send reports to the inspectors. The Lascars work the machinery. This formerly consisted of four large moveable spheres erected on a mast, but it has lately been found advantageous to substitute for them shutters or wooden boards, about six feet square. By means of this machinery the signals are carried from post to post, with great rapidity. During the early part of the experiment, when the machinery was rude, and the native workmen inexpert, intelligence was on one occasion conveyed from the Soane River to Calcutta, a distance of nearly three hundred and fifty miles, in two hours and a half. But with the present improved apparatus and experience, it may be calculated that information can be communicated at the rate of a hundred miles every twelve minutes; a rate admitting of an interchange of news between Fort William and Chunar in little more than fifty minutes. This is an astonishing celerity of progress. There is some drawback to this otherwise admirable means of conveyance. From haziness of the weather, it sometimes happens that the signals cannot be distinguished, and consequently not repeated from station to station. Generally speaking, however, the Telegraph can be worked six hours a day, all the year round. The hot weather and latter part of the rain, are the most favorable periods, and the cold season the least so. It rarely has occurred that the atmosphere has been so obscurred, as to obstruct communication for a whole day together. When the ball machinery was in use intelligence was communicated letter by letter now whole words and sentences are conveyed by a signal, according to a private key, possessed by the inspectors only. The towers of all the posts between Baroon on the Soane, and

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[illegible] cing girls, &c. generally [illegible] ions.
[illegible] bay Editor.

[illegible] the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by, JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS [illegible] *Gate Street.*

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFUL[illegible]

[illegible] scribers about to change their Stations, are rquested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who [illegible] tion to their Orders.

[illegible] ers at out-stations who requre all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication [illegible] ve orders to that effect.

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* A pair drums bound together.

† An immense big drum which has a deafenin[illegible] sound.

SUPPLEMYNT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Lelwar on in this side of Hazareebagh are already finished, and those on the Chunar and Calcutta side are in progress. This extensive undertaking is certainly very creditable to this Government; and although from the present happy condition of our Eastern empire, it may not perhaps be of such great importance, or so extensively useful as in time of war, still it ought in no way to be depreciated, as an assured medium of communicating intelligence to a great distance in an immeasurably less space of time than by the ordinary channels of conveyance. Indeed we understand, that even as a mere means of forwarding Commercial news, it has been considered of so great utility that an offer has been made by the European and Native Merchants in the middle provinces to bear a share in the expence of keeping it up, on condition of being allowed to make use of it on previously understood terms. This we mention merely as a rumour. It was one time, we believe, intended to continue a range of posts from Chunar to Bombay, by Rewah, and the banks of the Nerbudda; but the extension of this part of the project is for the present at least, postponed.—John Bull.

[*Ind. Gaz. April 23*

On Tuesday, the 23d, His Majesty's Birth Day was celebrated with the usual honors, at the Presidency, and in the Evening a Grand Ball and Supper were given at the Government House. The Ball was opened by Lady McMahon, and Lieut. Colonel Macra, and notwithstanding the intense heat of the weather, several Quadrilles were danced with great spirit.

Early in the morning of the same day the Most Noble the Governor General, proceeded to perform a gratifying act of clemency, attended by C. Barwell, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, and released twenty-six prisoners from the Alipore Jail.

Fifteen of the individuals had been usually [illegible] party of convicts employed in the Park [illegible] several good con- [illegible] tance of being [illegible] ing the opera- [illegible] Section III. Re- [illegible] scinded, pointed [illegible] neral in Council [illegible] to the notice of [illegible] of their advanced [illegible] uct. [illegible] pon being consulted [illegible] n prisoners just ad- [illegible] onsideration of Go- [illegible] others (sentenced by the Naib Nazim in [illegible]-3, before the introduction of the present Regulations) with a recommendation that clemency might be equally extended to them.

The men selected were separated from the rest, had their irons knocked off, and were informed that such among them as wished to obtain service here, in preference to returning to their former places of residence, should be employed as long as their conduct was deserving. Accordingly seven volunteered for the Barrackpore Park, and one for the Judge and Magistrate at Allipore. The rest had a double portion of Kowrees allowed them in honor of the day, to partake of which unusual good fare none of the 26 would leave the Jail that day, but remained with their old comrades. Some had been in Jail for 43 years.

We have the pleasure to add that eleven more prisoners, under sentences passed by the Naib Nazim, have been ordered to be released from the Jails of Ramghur and Bhaugulpore.

The planet Venus was on Tuesday distinctly visible to the naked eye, even during the brilliant light of a meridian sun; and the streets in Calcutta were crouded with natives, full of amazement at the extraordinary sight.—The same planet was equally visible yesterday.

[*Govt. Gaz. April 25.*

English Extracts.

THE TIMES.

DECEMBER 20.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—As the King will open the Parliament in person, the most extensive arrangements are making by the Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Gwydir, for the royal reception, on his Majesty's first appearence before the Parliament after the coronation; and, contrary to what has taken place for some years past, they will be under his Lordship's sole control. The Lord Great Chamberlain, by virtue of his office, has the government of the whole Palace of Westminster, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, the Yeoman Usher, and door-keepers, being under his Lordship's command. From this control not having been heretofore strictly enforced, considerable confusion has at times arisen in the admission of visiters to the old House of Lords, the Painted Chamber, and other places through which his Majesty has to pass. Various individuals had issued tickets, or had been intrumental in procuing the admission of spectators; but at the approaching opening of Parliament, none but the Lord Great Chamberlain's tickets will be suffered to gain an entrance for visiters. A ticket and seal are preparing for the express purpose, and the issue of tickets will be on the most liberal scale.—*Evening paper.*

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India-house, when the following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.; Captain F. Adams, Buckinghamshire, for Bombay and China; and Captain R. Clifford, Lady Melville, for China direct. The following commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz., Capt. M. Hamilton, Dunira; Captain A. H. Campbell, Duke of York; and Captain J. Shepherd, Berwichshire, for Bombay and China.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East was yesterday held at their house in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of declaring a dividend from Midsummer last to Christmas next, and for other special business mentioned in their advertisements.

GRANT TO MR. PELLY.

The Chairman then informed the Proprietors that the General Court then holden had been also made special for the purpose of submitting for confirmation the resolution of the General Court of the 26th of September last, approving the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 5th of the same month, granting to Mr John Hinde Pelly, of the Bombay civil establishment, the sum of 2,000l. upon the ground therein stated. He concluded by moving that the Court do then confirm the resolution in question.

Mr. Elphistone seconded the motion.

Mr. Hume said, that as he had read, since the last Court, all the documents upon which this resolution had been formed, he was now obliged to come forward to oppose it altogether. The circumstances on which he opposed it were shortly those:—At the close of the year 1817, the British Government in India declared its readiness to receive tenders for the supply of a certain quantity of rope. Amongst other tenders that were made to it, was one by Mr. Pelly, a civil servant to the Bombay Government, resident at Fort Victoria. Early in January, 1818, this tender was accepted. At the time it was made, the war had broken out, though Mr. Pelly in his document stated that he did not know of it. On the 5th January, 1818, Mr. Pelly received 25,000 rupees to enable him to make certain purchases, which it was necessary for him to make, before he could supply the 45,000 lashings of rope to the Government, which he had contracted to furnish for 54,000 rupees, in the three first months of the year 1819. Now not one of the lashings so contracted for was delivered at the time specified; and though Mr. Pelly stated in one of his documents, that he had at that time advanced more money than he had received, that was not the fact; as it appeared from the papers before the Court, that though he received sum of 25,000 rupees to make purchases, it was not till February, 1819, that he laid out a farthing in the purchase of the raw material. It was true that in 1820 be completed his contract, and that by so doing he might have sustained some loss. But in his (Mr. Hume's) opinion he was not entitled to come to the Company and demand to receive a compensation for it. He had been a defaulter in two ways; first of all, he had not laid out the money which he had received for the purchase of hemp; and secondly, he did not deliver in the lashings till 1820. If it had not been for deficiency of cotton, the Company might have been left without a rope to pack their bales with. After condemning the policy of allowing civil officers of Company to enter into mercantile contracts, Mr. Hume concluded by stating, that he should most certainly oppose the motion.

Mr. Chalmers supported the grant, from the confidence which he had, that the Directors, in proposing it, acted upon a sound discretion.

Mr. S. Dixon said, that though he was clined to lean in all cases to the side of lenity, still he did think that a very strong case ought to be made out before a motion like the present was acceded to. The *prima facie* case made out by the worthy proprietor who had opposed the grant was very strong; but he should not decide to which side he should give his vote, until he had heard what the Directors had to offer in defence of the grant in question.

Colonel Money proceeded to defend the propriety of carrying the proposed grant into effect; and among other things stated, that Mr. Pelly had, from circumstances arising from an order of the Government, and not from any misconduct of his own, been incapacitated from completing his contract. He also eulogized the conduct of Mr. Pelly as a most active and meritorious officer of the Company, and declared that his contract would have been performed at an earlier period than it had been completed, if the duties, which had been subsequently imposed upon him a collector and magistrate for a very extensive district, had not prevented him from giving it the attention he could have wished. With regard to the propriety of allowing civil officers to enter into mercantile contracts, he did not wish to press insidiously an *argumentum ad hominem*, or else he would say that he had heard of persons on the other side of India from that on which Mr. Pelly had served, performing such contracts without any injury to the public service.

Mr. Hume.—"Name, name."

Colonel Money.—"I mean the honorable Proprietor himself."

Mr. Hume.—"I deny the fact altogether."

Colonel Money had always understood, that the honourable proprietor had been contractor for cattle to Government, in the province of Bundlecund; and that, when so employed, he had been one of the best and most active servants that the Government had ever had.

Mr. Hume shortly replied to the statements of Colonel Money: and after a short discussion, in which Mr. Maclin, Mr. Hallett, Mr. Money, and Mr. Grant took part, demanded in his own name, and that of eight other members, that this resolution should be decided by a ballot. In consequence a ballot has been fixed for this day (Wednesday) three weeks.

The other business was then disposed of, after which the Court adjourned.

Ii is said that a clothier in Dunkeld has received orders to provide 300 suits of tartan, with bonnets and hose complete, for the purpose of clothing a body of sturdy Highlanders, as a guard for his Majesty King George IV. when he visits the Duke of Athol.

DECEMBER. 21.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VASE TO BE PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN PARRY,

IN PURSUANCE OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE INHABITANTS OF BATH.

The form is that of the celebrated Warwick Vase, but [illegible]

blems, and decorated with others more appropriate to the nature of the service intended to be commemorated. The singularly bold and beautiful form of the handles is preserved but the vine, with its tendrils and clusters, is exchanged for the British oak, with its foliage and acorns, forming a rich wreath immediately under the lip of the vessel. On a projection of the handles is suspended the laurel wreath of triumph.

The masks and tiger's-skin of the original are entirely omitted, and the burlrush is intermixed with the lotus.

The vase is supported by far dolphinos and the plinth is covered with shells and coral, in imitation of a sea-shore.

The pedestal is much enriched; and the olive wreatch is introduced, illustrative of the pacific nature of the enterprise. To avoid the heaviness resulting from a square form of the pedestal, it has been made octagonal, and on the four smaller sides are trophies, composed of nautical scientific instruments, and of those implements used especially in the icy seas. The compass is introduced in the one, and the globe in the other: each is surmounted by the British naval crown.

Two of the large sides of the pedestal constain chasings from Capt. Herry's original drawings; one representing the Hecla and Griper covered in for the winter and the other their situation in the neighbourhood of an iceberg. The third side contains Captain Parry's arms. The fourth the following inscription:—

To WILLIAM EDWARD PARRY, Esq.
COMMANDER IN THE ROYAL NAVY,
IN COMMEMORATION OF
A Voyage of Discovery, performed in his Majesty's ships Hecla and Griper, under his command, in the years 1819 and 1820,
In which he effected a passage though Lancaster Sound into the Polar Sea;
And having discovered many New Lands,
And passed a Winter of Ten months Duration, surrounded by Ice, in the Harbour of Melville Island,
Returned to Great Britain with the Loss of only One Man;
Thus carrying the British Flag into Seas over which no Ship had yet passed;
And displaying throughout this unprecedented undertaking, a degree of Nautical Scienced, Intrepidity, Perseverance, and Humanity, which has reflected a lasting Honour on Himself, his Profession, and his Country,
THIS VASE
Is presented by several Inhabitants of Bath, his native city.
MDCCCXXI.

DECEMBER 22.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1821.

We have before spoken of the accession of force to Ministry by the introduction of the Grenvilles in the person of a relative of that family, Mr. Charles Wynn, and the consequent adhesion, as the French call it, of the whole interest. We mentioned, also, one of the terms of this new connexion, was that Mr. Wynn was at liberty to introduce any measure he might think proper into Parliament, for the relief of the Irish Catholics, and give it all the support of the office over which he presides. Upon this subject, therefore, we say no more at present: but we have heard also of another condition of a yet more singular kind, and which we likewise learn that Lord Grenville is anxious to make known: it is to this effect—that Mr. Wynn may withdraw himself from Ministry whenever he pleases, without giving those previous intimations which a regard for the general convenience of the body, and a sense of *bienseance* among colleagues, have rendered customary. This if we may use a homely comparison, is [illegible] yoking a proud horse upon his own terms [illegible] who may withdraw his neck from the [illegible] if he either dislikes the weight or ma[illegible] the load, even while the whole tea[illegible] ed in drawing the machine upo[illegible] Ministers have accepted the aid [illegible] villes, in order to overpower [illegible] of the country gentlemen [illegible] ed to be the object of the [illegible] terms, we say, they ha[illegible] alliance for an unworth[illegible]

But with respect [illegible] Ireland, we fear t[illegible] How is hi[illegible] ? Wh[illegible]

We have heard that he is to introduce nothing but himself; and that Ministers speak of him as a mere agent—an expletive of Government; not as that man, who undoubtedly in his better days was able to have thrown order into a more turbulent population than even that of Ireland. There is Mr. Goulburn, his Lordship's Secretary, a very steady man of business, we believe: but if all the men of detail were swept from all the offices of Downing-street, and Lombard-street, and Fenchurch-street, and the Marquis Wellesley were bound to govern Ireland by the maxims and according to the rules of these men, he would do nothing for his own honour, or the good of the country. We find that Lord Wellesley has not yet left England, and that he has several visits to make before his departure.

The general bond of the King of Denmark for the loan of three millions sterling was deposited in the Bank of England on Monday last, by the Danish Minister and the contractors, in the presence of a notary public.

SPECIAL COMMISSION—LIMERICK.

The following is a sketch of Judge Moore's address to the City Grand Jury on the opening of the special commission on Saturday:—

Mr. Justice Moore charged the City Grand Jury. He observed that the occasion on which they were assembled was unusual and extraordinary. They were called upon to give strength and security to the laws of their country. The duties they had to discharge arose out of the disturbed state of the county. The character of the crimes which disgraced the county were not only known to them, but were known universally. They were called upon to suppress those crimes, and it was his duty to point out the laws which were enacted to mitigate and control the outrages that disgraced the county of Limerick. The learned Justice proceeded to specify the passages in the Whiteboy act to which they would probably have most occasion to refer during the present commission. He congratulated the Grond Jury that no person of the least pretensions to rank, or influence, or character, appeared to be connected with the present spirit of insubordination. The disturbers were persons of no consequence, neither were they formidable in number. The military would control their mischievous designs, and he felt happy that on the present occasion the military had conducted themselves with such forbearance, temperance, and firmness. But a military force was not alone to be relied on. The Magistrates—they to whom more especially the administration of justice was intrusted—should do their duty efficiently. If the laws were duly administerd by those to whom the execution of them was intrusted, no insurrection would have arisen—no secret association would have been formed—and a commission would not be sitting in Limerick that day. The county of Tipperary was in a state of comparative quiet, and that quiet was solely to be attributed to the effective union of the 76 Magistrates of that county to preserve the public peace and vindicate the public law. He would not inquire, as it was not his duty to inquire, into the causes in which these excesses originated. That inquiry he would leave to the statesman, the political economist, and the moral philosopher. He would not hesitate, however, to assert, that the neighbouring counties had nothing to dread but the appearence of Limerick men amongst them. The county of Limerick was the birthplace of the present disturbances; there they had their origin and it was there that the remedy must be first applied. The neighbouring counties looked upon it as upon a place infected with a contagion, and sought, by drawing a cordon round it, to protect themselves against the moral pestilence that raged there. Whether those lamentable occurences which threw such a stain on the county of Limerick were occasioned by want of zeal, of vigilance, or activity, to preserve the public peace, he would not inquire: he came there not to legislate, but to administer the laws as they existed. The learned Judge had heard it said that the existing laws were not sufficiently strong to put down the present evil, and new ones ought to be enacted. To persons who were of that opinion he would say, "Try the means in your hands; it will be soon enough to call for others when you show that those you possess are insufficient." His lordship concluded his address, by inculcating in the minds of his auditors the sacred duty of opposing the present system of outrage by every means in their power—in the jury-box and out of the jury-box—with all the weight and authority of their respective stations in life, and all their personal influence.

THE NEW VICEROY OF IRELAND.—The Marquis Wellesley was expected to set off for Ireland yesterday, and visit Lord and Lady Grenville in his way, at their seat, Dropmore-lodge. His Lordship will be accompanied by two of his friends, who had been placed officially near him while he was Chief Governor of our East Indian empire, Sir Colin Campbell and Colonel Shaw. Mr. Wellesley, it is said has been appointed to the place of Comptroller of the Household.---*Evening paper.*

The Marquis Wellesley is said to be the first Irishman who has been placed at the head of the Government of Ireland for a century and a half; the last Irish Lord Lieutenant being the Duke of Ormond. We are enabled to state another interesting fact connected with the noble Marquis's appointment. He has chosen for his private Secretary an Irishman and a Catholic! This gentleman is a Mr. Blake, a barrister, at present possessed of a very respectable and lucrative practice at the English bar: Mr. Blake, we believe, will accompany the Marquis Wellesley to Ireland.---*Dublin Morning Post.*

Lord Beauchamp, son of the Earl of Yarmouth, has announced himself a candidate to represent the county of Antrim, in the room of the late Colonel Seymour, and it is supposed he will be elected without opposition.

We can now state, we believe, as a fact, that Mr. Plunkett does succeed the Attorney-General, and that he will only hold the place until the retirement of Lord Eldon, who, it is supposed, will resign the Great Seal of England after the next Session of Parliament, when our countryman will be made Lord High Chancellor: the first of his countrymen, we believe, who ever enjoyed that high dignity. It is said that Mr. Saurin will succeed Lord Nurbury in the Common Pleas.---*Dublin Evening Post.*

THE REV. Mr. TOWNE.---Allington, Dec. 16, 1821.---"Mr. Editor,---The paragraph which appeared in your paper a fortnight back, respecting the unfortunate young woman who so basely lost her life at Bottesford, was incorrect in one particular. She was not en famille, and I have the authority of the medical gentlemn by whom the body was opened for contradicting this part of the statement. A reward of one hundred pounds has been offered for the apprehension of Towne, and it is hoped the real facts of the case will shortly be elicited in a court of justice.---M. B. W."---*Stamford News.*

DECEMBER 24.

The public will see, from our extracts of Dublin intelligence this day, that the law has begun to visit with just retribution the crimes which have disgraced the southern counties of Ireland. On Monday last the trials of the prisoners confined in the gaol of Limerick opened with a prosecution of the two wretches who had murdered Mrs. TORRANCE, at Adare, on the 10th of June preceding. This lamented lady was stabbed in a conflict, in which her tenderness for her husband prompted her to take an active share. The circumstances detailed by the Solicitor-General and the witnesses are no less extraordinary than affecting: they prove how, at the instigation of passions vindictive and depraved, the bloodiest savage degenerates into a monstrous coward, capable of drawing his deadly knife upon an unarmed and feeble woman: while the virtuous affections are ever allied to greatness and intrepidity of spirit, and have a tendency to lift the female heart to acts of the noblest heroism. The proofs of this atrocious murder were made out in part by circumstantial evidence ---the direct recognition of the criminals by Mr. TORRANCE, surviving providentially after 15 stabs, not being in one case so satisfactory as in the other. Macnamara, the immediate assassin of the deceased lady, was fully identified by her husband: Molony, charged with being the accomplice, was recognized by him also, but with less clearness and decision, although collateral facts, adduced by subsequent witnesses, left no shadow of doubt as to his being the person. The verdict of "guilty" was brought in after very little hesitation; and the Solicitor-General then announced, as a satisfactory circumstance to the minds of the Jury, that Molony had confessed his partner's having been the actual murderer, and himself the associate, in waylaying and attacking this unhappy pair. Baron M'CLELLAND passed sentence of death, and the prisoners were ordered for execution on the following Wednesday, the next day but one to that on which they were condemned. Macnamara to the last displayed a temper which fanaticism had apparently contributed to render callous---"He could expect no better from "the bloodhounds of Limerick," cried the wretch; and again, says a private letter, "Never mind, my boys, "there's enough of us yet." We cannot discover from the speech of the Solicitor-General, who has the reputation of being an eloquent and able man, that any new light has yet diffused itself over the political horizon of Ireland, or placed the periodical disorders of that country under a point of view in any degree differing from those under which our ancestors had beheld them.

IRELAND.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

Limerick, Dec. 17.---This morning at half past [illegible] Baron M'CLELLAND having taken his seat on the bench, a long and [illegible] of Jurors was called [illegible] answered to their [illegible] were called on a penalty of 50[illegible] declared that the cases the Court [illegible] of too important a nature for [illegible] might be inflicted, and that it [illegible] on the gentlemen of the [illegible] moment not to shrink from [illegible] had to perform. One gentleman, who had been fined, called out that he had ridden 14 miles that morning to attend the Court: his appearance was of course taken. The fine was remitted of another gentleman, on its being stated to the Court he was upwards of 100 years old.

MURDER OF MRS. TORRANCE.

John *M'Namara* and *Thomas Nolan* were then placed at the bar. The prisoners were arraigned for the wilful murder of Mrs. Susanna Torrance, on the 10th of June, in the second year of the present reign, at a place called Mondella, in the county of Limerick.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL then rose. He said it was now fifty years since the enactment of the White Boy Act, and he felt much regret to observe, that the offences described in the preamble to that act bore a strong resemblance to the offences which characterize the present times. Many assizes passed over since the enactment of it, in which it was necessary to enforce its penalties on guilty offenders; yet the country was still afflicted with the pernicious and diabolical acts which it had been framed to prevent, and the experience of half a century had failed in establishing tranquillity. It must be clear to the gentlemen of the jury, that the common people were confederated---that they dictate the regulation of property---that they have declared war against all public institutions---that they resist the payment of taxes & tithes, and have bound themselves by the profanation of an oath for those evil purposes, and continue to enforce their wicked plans by plunder, torture, and murder! Gentlemen, said the learned solicitor, the law must put down these lawless confederacies: such acts as they have produced are not to be tolerated in a Christian country. The gentry are besieged in their dwellings by a set of miscreants! You must make a garrison of your house to defend your lives and properties. Is this to be borne? To what a state is your country reduced, when the King's Judges cannot approach your city but with the aid of a strong military escort, nor even sit this moment on the bench but under the same protection! These wretches must be put down, and it is the firm determination of the Government of the country to put them down. Bad, however, as the case is---frequent as the recurrence of this disorderly spirit has been, the learned gentleman said, he was not one of those who would despair of laying prostrate this diabolical confederacy. Let them be only firm in the display of justice, united with the exertions of a resident gentry, an efficient magistracy, and an active police, and there was not a doubt but this insurrectionary spirit would be crushed. He felt, upon this general topic he had said enough, and he would now draw their attention to the nature of the case immediately before them. He entreated the jury to watch over their feelings lest the horrid detail of the tragic circumstance he had to relate should influence their judgment to the prejudice of the prisoners in the dock. This trial would exhibit a striking contrast between the mildness of our laws, and the sort of of justice administered by a lawless and ruthless banditti. Mr. and Mrs. Torrance were residing in the liberties of this city, at Cannym, in the month of March last, when their house was attacked by an armed party, demanding arms: Mr. Torrance resisted the miscreants in the bravest and most gallant manner, and was aided by his heroic and amiable wife, who thus committed an offence against the wretches who assailed her husband, which she afterwards expiated with her blood!!! The banditti were beat off without obtaining the arms they sought for, and there were some lives lost in the combat. In consequence of Mr. Torrance's gallantry on this occasion, he became obnoxious to the insurgents, and found it dangerous to reside in that part of the country any longer, although in the very vicinity of the city of Limerick: he therefore removed to Adare, where he and his wife resided in the month of June last. He held a farm near Adare, which he frequently visited; and on the 10th of last June, on Sunday, he and his wife dined at the farm-house, and in the evening returning by a well-known and frequented pathway; when he approached the stile, he was presented with a letter by a man, and on opening it he received a blow of a stone, when another villian jumped over the wall and rushed upon him: he then found himself engaged with the ruffians. Mr. Torrance was unarmed; his wife rushed upon them, and extricated Mr. Torrance from them, exclaimed, "Come off my husband's body, you villains!" Mr. Torrance was for a while stunned, and on looking about he saw his wife engaged with one of the villains who had a stick; and here the gentlemen would mark, as important, Mr. Torrance had no arms. Mrs. Torrance extricated herself, and ran to her husband with the stick: how she wrested it from the villain, whether on the ground or otherwise, is not known, the battle was then renewed, and Mr. Torrance was immediately engaged with the man who first attacked his wife, and both came to the ground, when Mr. Torrance inflicted many blows on the shins of his antagonist (which is important for the jury to notice), and broke the stick, such was the force of his blows. Mr. Torrance saw the other villian engaged with his wife, and heard him cry out to him with whom Mr. Torrance was at the time engaged, "Tom, come away." Gentlemen of the Jury should also please to mark the expression "Tom." The fellow got up from Mr. Torrance with some difficulty. Mr. Torrance saw the villain who was engaged with his wife, as he was going away, wipe something, but he could not tell what. Immediately this unhappy lady ran to her husband, she said very little, her bosom was bloody; the husband, enfeebled as he was, assisted her to the adjoining stile, and carried her over it; she then became convulsed and expired! Mr. Torrance was covered with wounds; no less then fifteen stabs were inflicted on his body---on his shoulders, arms, loins, and his throat; the wound in his throat was such, that his breath came through it. Providence, however, enabled him to crawl, and give an alarm, and he accordingly went to the house of one Switzer, who went on to the spot where the excellent though unfortunate deceased Mrs. Torrance lay, while Mr. Torrance fainted and fell on a bed. Switzer brought away the body of Mrs. Torrance, assisted by one or two more. Such were the circumstances of this horrid & atrocious murder. He had abstained from making any allusion as yet to either of the prisoners; but, from the circumstances of their apprehension, & other circumstantial proofs, he felt that if he had not been deceived by his instruction, guilt would be brought home to the prisoners. The jury would notice, that Thomas Molony, who was to the left in the dock, lived with a person named Mulqueen, in the neighbourhood where the murder was committed, and absconded from it the night after that shocking deed: strict search was made for him in the neighbourhood, where he was well known, but he was not to be found; he had been seen on the day of the murder near the spot where it was perpetrated: he was also in Limerick on the day previous to the murder. At the expiration of 13 days, namely, on the 23d of June, he was taken up near Cratlow-wood, in the county of Clare; he said his name was Dillon, and positively declared that he never lived near Adare, and was a stranger in the county of Limerick. When the police-officer called him Molony, his consternation was great; he became much agitated. He was brought prisoner to Limerick, and taken to Mr. Torrance's lodgings. Mr. Torrance at the time was in a very debilitated state; his wounds were great, the loss of blood he sustained had had a powerful effect upon his constitution; his nerves were shattered: in short, the loss he sustained in the afflicting death of his amiable wife had produced its natural effect upon him; even his sight became affected. Before Mr. Torrance, the prisoner denied that his name was Molony, and persisted in calling himself Dillon, and in saying that he resided in the county of Clare. He was confronted, however, with a person who knew him many years, and who called him Molony. The prisoner was then committed to gaol. The learned Solicitor observed, he had omitted mentioning in its proper place, that a communication was made by Mr. Torrance to the Sub-Sheriff (Mr. Cuthbert) the day after the murder, informing that gentleman that he (Mr. Torrance) had inflicted wounds on the shins of his assailant, who was called "Tom." Mr. Cuthbert went to the gaol, examined the prisoner's shins, and found them marked; even the figure of Molony corresponded with the description given. With respect to the confession Molony made to Mr. Cuthbert, he (the Solicitor-General) would not anticipate it, as Mr. Cuthbert would repeat it to the jury himself on the table. When Mr. Torrance saw Molony, he was in an enfeebled and debilitated state; many persons were present, and he (Mr. Torrance) did not think it prudent at that time to swear as to his identity; but when recovered, and on seeing him afterwards, he fully identified him. He would next direct the attention of the jury to the case of the other prisoner. M'Namara, who lived at Ballinacurra, in the same vicinity, with a man of the name of Sheehan. He did not fly the country; at least there is no [illegible] he did. About [illegible] murder, he went [illegible] county of Limerick. He was taken by [illegible] resides at that place [illegible] the Bridewell: after [illegible] he was liberated in [illegible] lice, however, heard [illegible] of M'Namara (the [illegible] neral did not deem [illegible] induced him to go [illegible] mara apprehended [illegible] Mr. Lyons complied [illegible] the police after M'[illegible] took at a considerable [illegible] not an insignificant [illegible] this M'Namara offered [illegible] they would liberate [illegible] knew their duty too well to be seduced by his proposal. Shortly after, he was brought in custody to Limerick, and on the road he was charged with murder. In defence of himself he stated, that on the night of the murder, the preceding night, and the subsequent one, he had slept with a person named Garvey. He also stated he went to Cleary's-bridge, seven miles from Adare, on the day of the murder. The gentlemen would find that all these allegations were false: if he now attempted to make such a defence, it would be seen how little it corresponded with the truth. When Mr. Torrance recovered, so as to have the use of his faculties, he went to the gaol and recognized M'Namara as the man who handed him the letter, and flung the stone at him. Mr. Torrance came to the conclusion of his identity in a minute; he recognized him from a window in the gaol, on seeing the prisoner walk the yard; and when brought before him, instantly said, "You are the man!" It appeared clearly that this transaction was part of the dreadful system of the confederacy which now disgraced the county of Limerick. This murder was merely the execution of the sentence pronounced by the banditti on this unfortunate gentleman and his amiable wife. The purpose for which arms are taken could no longer be mistaken. In every point of view it was clear that that purpose was assassination and insurrection. What could be more dreadful than such a state of things! But the gentlemen of the jury would be careful not to mix these observations with the consideration of the particular facts of the present case, but would hold their judgment cool, and not allow it to be influenced in the least degree by an extraneous consideration, to the prejudice of the prisoners. The learned Solicitor-General said, he had now stated to the Court and the gentlemen

of the Jury the particulars of this tragic occurrence, and laid the case for the prosecution before them; and he was not aware of any further observations necessary to be made upon it. If the evidence were satisfatory, and bore out his statement, he felt no alarm as to the result. He knew he was addressing a class of gentlemen of rank and influence, and of course above prejudice; that they would give the case a clear and temperate consideration. He would not, because he felt it unnecessary, address such a jury to warn them against the influence of fear in the discharge of their duty: he was sure they would never court an ignominious popularity, or desire to gain favour with a set of miscreants; and would, therefore, send this case with confidence before them.

Mr. Torrance was the first witness called; and his evidence was clear and distinct. He fully identified the prisoners, and gave an awful and interesting detail of the dreadful circumstances of Mrs. Torrance's murder: he excited a general sympathy for his misfortune throughout the Court.

The other witnesses all corroborated the Solicitor-General's statement, and there was a chain of circumstances so intimately connected, as brought guilt home to both prisoners.

The learned Judge recapitulated the evidence at a late hour, and the Jury retired, and were absent only ten minutes, when they returned a verdict of Guilty against both prisoners.

His Lordship immediately delivered a feeling and pathetic exhortation to the culprits, pointedly alluding to the present infatuation under which the deluded peasant's labour, illustrating his observations by references to the horrifying circumstance of this case, as connected with that system of delusion and outrage.

The prisoners were then sentenced to be hanged on Wednesday.

After sentence was pronounced, M'Namara said 'he could expect nothing else from the blood-hounds of the county of Limerick.

From the Dublin Journal of Wednesday.

We are sorry to say that the solemn preparations for the trial and punishment of more than a hundred men in the gaols of Limerick have not intimidated the marauders in the vicinity of that place. A corporal and three privates of the 93d Regiment were returning to Ballyneety from Limerick, when one of them being in advance, was suddenly assailed near Cahirnary by a ruffian, who knocked him down, and seized his arms. Not perceiving the remainder of the party, he ran towards them, and was secured with the firelock in his hands. He was lodged in gaol on Sunday morning, to be tried on Tuesday, and no doubt speedy punishment will ensue.

County of Kerry.—Abount twenty mounted banditti, on Thursday night, from the vicinity of Kanturk, visited several houses in the neighbourhood of Scartaglin. They obtained a fowling-piece, in perfect order, and two guns without locks. They swore several people to procure gunpowder, and to lodge it at a particular house; and it is said, that in most cases this unlawful contract had been faithfully performed, as the prohibition of the sale of gunpowder had been extended to either Killarney or Tralee.

Last Tuesday night, a gang of villains attacked the house of John Gallivan, an industrious man who resides near the parish of Duagh, near Listowell, who had just returned from Cork, where he had disposed of twenty fat cows, the property of himself and some of his neighbours. They commanded him to open his door and give up his money, which he refused; upon which the miscreants set fire to his house at the four corners, and departed, having first hasped the door on the outside, to prevent his egress. Most providentially some neighbours had risen early for the purpose of killing pigs, who saw the house in flames, and gave prompt assistance, by which Gallivan, his wife, and eight children, were rescued from the fate of the poor Sheas. No efforts, however, were sufficient to save the house, which was speedily burnt to the ground. Gallivan had taken the wise precaution, as soon as he had returned from Cork the evening previous, of concealing his money outside his house and thus preserved from the midnight demon the produce of his patient industry. But how shall we designate the fiend-like beings who could revenge their disappointed cupidity by such an act?

DECEMBER 26TH.

The Dublin papers of Saturday evening arrived [illegible]erday. They give a melancholy [illegible]e state of Ireland. Natural seem[illegible]ire with political causes to deso[illegible]fated country. The late heavy [illegible]oduced the most ruinous conse[illegible] the potatoe corps; and typhus, [illegible]t of any extraordinary scarcity [illegible]shed country, has made its ap[illegible]e special commission is still [illegible]rick: on the 20th four persons [illegible] convicted of seizing arms, and [illegible]ted of an assault, and acquit[illegible]ious charge of unlawfully as[illegible]ing one of the trials, it trans[illegible]scription purse had been opened [illegible]wcastle for the defence of such men as might be taken and brought to trial for crimes connected with the disturbances of that part of the country. The reading of the following document, which was identified by one of the witnesses, excited great laughter:—

"John Reilly, I desire you to quit this place, or else you may expect the same usage as Sparling got: and I warn all persons to hold no communication with John Reilly, or they will be used as Sparling was. I desire you, John Woods, to quit Reilley's company, which you were noticed before; and if you do not, you will be tried by the canonical laws established in the reign of Queen Anne.

(Signed) "Captain JOHN ROCK, Ranger of the Roads."

The following notice was posted a few nights ago at the turnpike-gate of Bally-M'Thomas, in the parish of Bally-M'Elligott. Arthur Bleunerhasset, Esq., of Ballyseedy, High Sheriff of the county, hearing of the circumstance, immediately tore down the placard.

"DEATH, AND NO MERCY.

"December the 13th, 1821.

"To all concerned—A true and Elegual authority from Captain Rock. I do hereby certify my hand, that any one whatsoever paying tithe money to Henry Oliver, or founding money, is under the pain of death; and Kennely goes under the same rules that gathers Church money: and as for Healey that serves the summonses, I called to see him before, and if I were to overtake him, I would make a public example of him to the county of Kerry, therefore any person paying such money may be sure of their doom:

"N. B. I am only in the beginning of my proceedings, and I will put all things to right in the course of a short time.

"Signed by order of Captain ROCK, of the County Limerick."

It is confidently reported in the upper circles, that Sir Benjamin Bloomfield is out of favour: some go so far as to say, that in a few days he will be no longer in office.—Traveler.

On Sunday night, soon after 12 o'clock, the gas lamps in St. James's-park and Constitution-hill, amounting to upwards of 500 (said to be 525), were lighted for the first time, by way of experiment. The operation was performed by 30 lamplighters, who accomplished the task in less than five minutes. They continued burning only for about half an hour. The works being found to be complete, they were again lighted on the following evening, as they will be every evening in future. On Monday morning the old lamps were removed, and in the course of the day the posts being dug up, by the evening scarcely a vestige remained.

The ponderous Egyptian granite columns presented by his Majesty to the British Museum are now removing from the court-yard in the front of the building, to make room for the pedestal on which the statute of the late Sir Joseph Banks is to be placed.

DECEMBER 27. 1821.

DUTCH MAIL.

BERLIN, DECEMBER, 15.

A half-official paper asserts that there is no foundation whatever for the report which has been spread, that, in case of war between Russia and Turkey, Prussia is to furnish an auxilary corps of 30 000 men, or subsidies in the room, of it.

FRANKFORT, DEC 14.

The last letters from Vienna are less pacific than the preceding. The general opinion at Vienna is stated to be that war is inevitable, though some time may still be spent in negotiations.

The positions of the Russian corps stationed on the frontiers towards Turkey are such, that they naturally induce a belief of war. A letter received from Poland states, that the Russian troops are concentrated within so narrow a compass, that they cannot remain so many weeks in the same position; they must either advance or retrograde,

LORD BYRON.

A few days ago we stated that, after a hasty perusal of the last publication of Lord Byron, it appeared to us to contain all his peculiar characteristics, both good and bad; a more deliberate perusal has confirmed us in this opinion. What his excellencies are, we need scarcely mention; an original turn of thought, great vigour of expression, and uncommon facility and sweetness of description wherever woman is the theme. His faults are as obvious: his originality is disgraced by the most revolting paradoxes: his strength frequently degenerates into coarseness, and his notion of female excellence seems always taken from the voluptuousness of the harem, or the exaggeration of stilted tragedy. The great talents of Lord Byron it would be absurd to deny or dispute; but we believe there is no author, living or dead, who, with such talents and such legitimate means of acquiring fame, has had recourse to such devious and affected modes of attracting attention. He seldom ventures to meet his reader on the fair ground of common sense or natural feelings. He almost always thinks it necessary to surprise or startle him at the very outset, as if to prevent too critical an examination of his pretensions. Thus in *Childe Harold* he thought proper to be very melancholy and profligate. In the *Corsair*, *Lara*, &c., he was the admirer of thieves and murderers; in *Don Juan* he was unfeeling and indecent, & now he borders on on the blasphemous, though, as he quitly expresses it he strives not to break "the bounds of spiritual politeness." Lord Byron calls himself and is a thorough aristocrat in haughtiness of temper and fastidiousness of taste; but is there not something extremely vulgar in descending to such tricks and quackeries for fixing the notice of the public? We certainly are ready to allow, that in whatever way Lord Byron should choose to appear before the literary world, he has excellencies which must ensure a high reputation: but we must also declare, that hitherto, with scarcely one exception, he has not shown himself in that fair and unaffected guise which alone is worthy of a man of real genius. He does, indeed, appear to have weaned himself from one of his most offensive and vulgar propensities—we mean that of abusing his wife: but he still retains his love of paradox, and his affection for all the weak and guilty parts of human nature.

His present publication consists of three dramas—*Sardanapalus*, *The Foscari*, & *Cain*: of these, *The Foscari*, bears scarcely any marks of the writer's undoubted powers; it is tame and prossic, never poetical, and not above once rising to eloquence. The *Sardanapalus* is full of beautiful passages; and the *Cain* is, we think, the best poem which has yet issued from his brain. But in both plays the extravagant love of paradox deforms almost every scene. Thus *Sardanapalus*, as he appears in in history, is a mere sensualist: in Lord Byron's tragedy he is still a sensualist, but he is also, what was never yet compatible with the habit of sensuality, a pattern of reasonableness and benevolence, all tenderness and disinterestedness, and absolutely over flowing with the milk of human kindness. If Lord Byron had been content with showing that the Assyrian Monarch could not have been that unmixed specimen of debauchery which his successful enemies represented him to be, there would have been both reason and philosophy in the attempt: but when he carries the length of converting a debauchee into an example of all the greatest and noblest virtues, he at once violates the truth of history and nature. The *Cain* is equally paradoxical. It was satirically, but not justly, remarked of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, that Satan, being the most active personage, was its hero. Of Lord Byron's *Cain* it may be said, with perfect truth, that the first murderer is both the hero and the favourite of the author. Cain, for no cause that we can find either in reason or on record, becomes in Lord Byron's hands a philosphic inquirer, a poetical admirer of nature, a tender hearied lover of his wife and even of his sheep; in short, has no fault except that he abhors his Maker and his brother. Are such feelings as are here jumbled together compatible? The character, or rather the situation, of Lucifer, is no less inconsistent; his purpose is to fill the mind of Cain with the idea that the Creator is a merely malevolent being, & the author of nothing but evil; and yet he is occupied throughout a whole act in exhibiting to his pupil the beauties, and sublimities, and innumerable wonders of the new creation; the sight of any one of which gave the lie to every calumny against its Supreme Author. Nay, Lord Byron forgets himself and the object of his work so much as to make Cain burst forth into the following fine apostrophe of praise:—

"Oh, thou beautifull

"And unimaginable ether! and
"Ye multiplying masses of increased
"And still increasing lights! what what are ye? what
"Is this blue wilderness of interminable
"Air, where ye roll along, as I have seen
"The leaves along the limpid streams of Eden?
"Is your course measured for ye? Or do ye
"Sweep on in your unbounded revelry
"Through an aerial universe of endless
"Expansion, at which my soul aches to think
"Intoxicated with eternity?
"Oh God! Oh Gods! or whatsoe'er, ye are!
"How beautiful ye are! how beautiful
"Your works, accidents, or whatsoe'er
"They may be! Let me die, as atoms die
"(If that they die), or know ye in
"And knowledge! My thoughts
hour
"Unworthy what I see, though my dust is;
"Spirit! let me expire, or see them nearer."

It is not to be lamented that the man who can feel & express himself in this manner, (& there are many passages of even higher excellence in this drama) should, like one of the vulgar herd of writers, descend to the extravagancies of paradox to excite attention, and delight himself with startling the timid, and putting the delicate to the blush, when he might easily win the applause of all by sound thinking, genuine feeling, and language at once eloquent and poetical. Let us hope that he will yet wean himself from his errors and weaknesses: that he will abandon the seductive but meretricious beauties of Italian poetry for the sublimer conceptions of Milton, whom he confesses that he has neglected, & ceased to read: let him do this, and he may then, without imputation of inordinate vanity, adopt the prophetic anticipation of that great master, and exclaim that he will "indite a work which the world will not willingly let die."

DUNGERENSS LIGHT-HOUSE.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED DUNGERNESS, DEC. 24, 4 P. M.

"I am this moment returned from a visit to the Lighthouse: it presents a monument of the awful effects of lightning, which has opened a space of two feet wide from top to bottom of the building in a zigzag direction, strewing every room through which it passed with the materials, bricks and mortar. The glass of the windows was shivered to atoms; the cooking untensils, candlesticks, old reflectors melted or rolled up; the roof of the small adjoining boulding shook to pieces; and the whole fabric exhibits the effects of a violent earthquake, being (as before remarked) cracked from top to bottom; looking-glass, &c., in the rooms shivered to pieces. The inmates were in a room adjoining that which the lightning passed through, but receiveed no injury. The building must be taken down and rebuilt, its present state rendering it unsafe to ascend to light the lamps."

DECEMBER 28.

It has been stated in recent letters from the Ionian Islands, that a depot, consisting of 40 000 or 50 000 stand of arms, had been discovered in Zante; and it was hence inferred that a most formidable conspiracy against the existing Government had been concerted by the inhabitants of that island. Subsequent accounts, however, have shown the inaccuracy of the statement, while they explain from what causes it has in all probability arisen. It appears that after the affray which took place between a detachment of English soldiers, and the inhabitants of Zante, in the attempt to plunder a Turkish vessel which had been driven on shore in Greece by, both the naval and military force at the island were much strengthened by order of Sir Thomas Maitland. He then proceeded to punish the ringleaders in the affray, and afterwards to disarm the whole of the islanders, whose custom it had previously been to wear arms of some description as a part of their dress. This custom having existed among them from very remote antiquity, the attempt to disarm them became extremely odious, and some of the villagers resisted; and it was not till troops had been sent against them, with field-pieces, that they could be induced to give them up. The surrender was effected in all instances without bloodshed, and in the towns no opposition was made. About the middle of last month, there had been seized in Zante about 20,000 pieces of every kind, including guns, pistols, sword, & stilettoes, and it was supposed that there remained about 10,000 more to collect. It was understood to be the intention of Sir T. Maitland to disarm all the other islands, after having put the finishing hand to the measure in Zante.

Among the late arrangements in the Government offices, the following is one which has attracted much notice, though certainly the scheme of an economical [illegible] in the Admiralty [illegible] very clear h[illegible] became some[illegible] cellor of the [illegible] that he has [illegible] large sums annu[illegible] paring the [illegible] for the public e[illegible] patronage of this gentle[illegible] to take a wider range, an[illegible] transferred from the [illegible], where a new office, [illegible] of "Computator," [illegible] a very handsome [illegible] successor will of [illegible] this gentleman at the [illegible] the new office will be [illegible] large on the country.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

VARIETIES.

A Frenchman observing a sign with these words----" Thomas, Venetian blind manufacturer," translated the inscription thus, " Thomas, *Venetien, manufacturier aveugle.*

WHIMSICAL INTERRUPTION.---When Dr. Beadon was rector of Eltham, in Kent, the text he one day undertook to preach from was---" Who art thou?" After reading the text, he made (as was his custom) a pause for the congregation t reflect upon the words; when a gentleman, in a military dress, who at that instant was marching very sedately up the middle aisle of the church, supposing it a question addressed to him, to the surprise of all present, replied---" I am, Sir, an officer of the 16th regiment of foot, on a recruiting party here; and, having brought my wife and family with me, I wish to be acquainted with the neighbouring clergy and gentry." This so deranged the divine, and astonished the congregation, that, though they attempted to listen with decorum, the discourse was not proceeded in without considerable difficulty.

A paragraph in the (Plymouth) Dock paper of Saturday last informed the public, that " in consequence of opposition among the coach proprietors, the fares from thence to Worcester and London had been reduced to a few shillings;" and, as a further inducement to travellers, stated that on Sunday the Safety coach would leave Weakley's Hotel, at any or no fare, just as the passengers chose!---that breakfast would be provided at Weakley's in the morning; lunch at Goss's Seven Stars, Totness, in the forenoon; and dinner and wine at Congdon's Hotel, Exeter, on the arrival of the coach, without any charge! In compliance with this notice, Mr. Congdon, we understand, provided a very handsome dinner, over which was exhibited a placard to the following effect:---" J. C. will feel obliged by the parties partaking of this.---N. B. All free---shall be glad to see our friends again tomorrow."

An event has recently occurred at Munich which is the subject of general conversation there. An infant of nine months having been left in a garden walk, an eagle lighted on it from a prodigious height; a servant, who was working in an adjacent spot, happily perceived it, and running up enveloped the head of the eagle in his apron, while he had the strength and skill to hold it till some people, attracted by his cries, came to his assistance. The child received no wounds. The servant experienced the munificence of his Bavarian Majesty for his intrepidity. As to the eagle, it has been placed in the royal menagerie at Munich. —*Paris paper.*

A Prussian apothecary has just addressed to a Russian General a memorial respecting a new and easy mode of frightening the Truks. He proposes to cover over the dress of devils with phosphorus, and that some squadrons of Cossacks, arrayed in this infernal costume, should make an irruption into the camps of the Mussulmans. The apothecary requires no other recompense for the communication of this plan than that he should have the exclusive supplying of the drugs.—*Paris paper.*

Some of the London papers have stated that *four hundred and seventy inches* of rain fell in Exeter in November. This would have been drowning the people of Exeter will a vengeance! The fact was, that one of the Exeter papers mantioned that 4. 70 inches of rain fell in November—meaning *four* inches and so many parts, and the blundering compositor of some London paper altered the figures into *four hundred and seventy* in words.—*Country paper.*

The Editor of the letters of Lady Lissell Hervey, just published, subjoins the following amusing note to a passage in one of them, relating to the consternation produced in the metropolis in 1750, by a slight shock of an earthquake :—

" The English nation are peculiarly liable to epidemics of all sorts; but that this earthquake mania seems to have been unusually rabid and contagious, the following extract from the newspapers of the 4th April will show :—

" Incredible numbers of people, being under strong apprehensions that London and Westminster would be visited with another and more fatal earthquake, on this night, according to the predictions of a crazy lifeguardsman, and because it would be just four weeks from the last shock, as that was from the first, left their houses, and walked in the fields, or *lay in boats all night;* many *people of fashion* in the neighbouring villages *sat in their coaches* till day-break; others went to a greater distance; so that the roads were never more thronged, and lodgings were hardly to be procured at *Windsor*; so far and even to their wits' end, had their superstitous fears or their guilty consciences driven them.'

" This going to Windsor to avoid the earthquake is like the story of the old Duchess of Bolton, who, on Whiston's prophecy of the approaching destruction of the world, prudently resolved to go to China to escape so inconvenient an accident."

John Kilburn, a person well known on the turf as a list seller, &c., being at a town in Bedfordshire, and, according to a turf phsase, "quite broke down :" it was in harvest time, the week before Richmond races, near which place he was born, and to arrive there in time he hit on the following expedient:—He applied to a blacksmith of his acquaintance to stamp on a padlock the words " Richmond Goal," which with the chain, was fixed to one of his legs and he composedly went into a corn field to sleep. As he expected, he was soon apprehended, and taken before a magistrate, who, after some deliberation, ordered two constables to guard him in a carriage to Richmond, no time being to be lost: Kilburn saying he had not been tried, and hoping they would not let him lie till another assize. The constables, on their arrival at the goal, accosted the keeper with " Sir, do you know this man?" " Yes, very well: it is Kilburn; I have known him many years." " We suppose that he has broken out of your gaol, as he has a chain and padlock on with your mark." " A prisoner! I never heard any harm of him in my life." " Nor," says Kilburn, " have these gentlemen, Sir. They have been so good as to bring me out of Bedfordshire, and I will not give them any further trouble. I have got the key of the padlock, and I'll not trouble them to unlock it; I thank them for their good usage." The distance he thus travelled was about 170 miles.

THIRTIETH
Madras Govt. Lottery.

No. 3220 a Prize of 50,000 Rupees
No. 2001 a Prize of 25,000 Rupees

Nos. 256 and 1850 Prize of 10,000 Rupees each.

Nos. 2732 and 3320 Prizes of 5,000 Rupees each.

Nos. 914 and 2575 Prizes of 2,500 Rupees each.

Nos. 1432 3174 479 2081 2679 2947 3195 3752 and 3868 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.

Nos. 620 876 1011 1296 2096 2241 2342 2589 2861 3117 3122 and 3147 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 23 93 483 619 813 839 1088 1237 1300 1557 1595 1632 1752 1812 1832 1956 2464 2573 2782 2902 2909 3290 3414 3565 3632 3664 and 3785 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

Prizes of 135 *Rupees each.*

Nos. 2	9	19	27	29	32	
53	54	81	82	85	93	103
116	120	129	133	143	150	154
155	161	187	199	210	213	216
244	271	284	285	290	293	296
303	311	326	333	334	372	385
391	397	408	415	416	421	425
432	440	447	458	463	471	484
492	504	508	514	537	539	550
552	553	557	558	563	569	583
591	595	597	631	638	639	640
686	706	718	755	765	773	806
809	858	883	895	899	915	936
939	940	961	985	990	996	1013
1020	1043	1044	1047	1056	1065	1067
1083	1095	1097	1138	1145	1154	1157
1160	1164	1169	1179	1180	1181	1185
1188	1189	1195	1196	1200	1205	1206
1223	1233	1235	1263	1265	1268	1269
1281	1282	1289	1290	1292	1293	1306
1322	1331	1335	1348	1376	1395	1399
1417	1418	1422	1430	1450	1458	1470
1474	1486	1490	1509	1514	1519	1524
1525	1529	1537	1540	1543	1546	1547
1548	1570	1591	1596	1606	1612	1614
1635	1640	1664	1677	1683	1693	1727
1729	1734	1741	1745	1765	1775	1776
1779	1780	1801	1805	1818	1822	1826
1827	1838	1842	1856	1869	1870	1876
1882	1889	1891	1905	1923	1932	1951
1953	1960	1966	1972	1977	1986	
2006	2008	2033	2041	2044	2048	2057
2067	2069	2078	2087	2100	2107	2112
2116	2117	2127	2131	2138	2144	2159
2160	2167	2174	2175	2182	2188	2189
2206	2215	2222	2253	2263	2265	2283
2287	2288	2291	2319	2329	2339	2345
2355	2368	2383	2405	2407	2413	2422
2423	2427	2443	2447	2452	2465	2467
2476	2486	2520	2529	2530	2534	2552
2558	2560	2571	2574	2579	2584	2590
2596	2605	2626	2630	2649	2662	2666
2689	2693	2698	2742	2748	2752	2759
2775	2776	2818	2827	2839	2841	2846
2848	2855	2856	2857	2859	2860	2868
2873	2877	2893	2896	2898	2917	2932
2936	2942	2945	2961	2962	2966	2989
2993						
3004	3009	3015	3019	3022	3029	3033
3043	3053	3066	3072	3091	3095	3102
3106	3109	3116	3123	3156	3157	3178
3179	3202	3205	3244	3270	3274	3276
3277	3283	3284	3296	3299	3307	3310
3321	3343	3347	3348	3351	3352	3358
3361	3363	3366	3367	3368	3369	3372
3375	3416	3422	3428	3450	3461	3483
3490	3496	3519	3524	3541	3555	3556
3561	3571	3576	3593	3596	3598	3622
3630	3636	3637	3638	3656	3660	3678
3686	3689	3693	3694	3706	3715	3717
3720	3747	3773	3781	3791	3793	3813
3820	3830	3839	3853	3857	3883	3885
3887	3891	3893	3913	3914	3922	3935
3942	3945	3946	3994	3995	3998	1526.

SEASON, 1821---22.

EAST INDIA SHIPS, with their MANAGING OWNERS, COMMANDERS, PRINCIPAL OFFICERS, SURGEONS, PURSERS, Time of coming afloat, &c.

HORATIO HARDY, Jerusalem Coffee-House.

For Subscribers only.

VOYAGE	SHIPS' NAMES,	CONSIGNMENTS.	TON-NAGE.	MANAGING OWNERS.	COMMANDERS.	SURGEONS.	FOURTH OFFICERS.	THIRD OFFICERS.	SECOND OFFICERS.	FIRST OFFICERS.	PURSERS,	TO BE AFLOAT.	TO BE TO THE DOWNS.	WHEN SAILED
4	Earl of Balcarras,	Bengal and China.	1417	(Company's Ship)	Peter Cameron,	Henry Arnot,	Frederick G. Moore,	Alexander Bell,	William Longeroft,	Timothy Smith,	John D. Smith,	1821 11 Oct.	1821 1 Dec.	11 Dec.
1	Sir David Scott,		1300	Joseph Hare, Esq.	William Hunter,	Nathaniel Grant,	John Moore,	John Mosley,	Patrick Lindesay,	John A. Teen,	Joseph Hodson,			
3	Thomas Coutts,	Madras and China.	1334	S. Majoribanks, Esq.	Alexander Crystie,	Jeromino Simoens,	Alexander Hay,	Arthur Vincent,	Fillmer Phipps,	Thomas Addison,	William Maltman,	9 Nov.	31 Dec.	
1	William Fairlie,		1300	Joseph Hare, Esq.	Kennard Smith,	Walter Lorimer,	Alexander Crystie,	Thomas Blair,	William Haylett,	William Pascoe,	Christopher Fearon,			
3	Dunira,	Bombay and China.	1325	George Palmer, Esq.	Montgomerie Hamilton,	Andrew Kedslie,	George Dewdney,	Shirley Newdick,	John C. Whiteman,	James Barber,	Stephen H. Ayears,	24 Nov.	14 Jan.	1822
3	Duke of York,		1327	S. Majoribanks, Esq.	Archibald H. Campbell,	William Long,	Thomas John Dyer,	Thomas Shepherd,	Honoritus L. Thomas,	William Pinman,	William Dallas,			
1	Berwickshire,		1300	S. Majoribanks, Esq.	John Shepherd,	Thomas Davidson,	Henry Burn,	John D. Orr,	Frederick Madan,	Samuel Holbrow,	Joseph William Rose,			
1	Duchess of Atholl,	Bengal and China.	1300	Wm. E. Farrar, Esq.	Edward M. Daniel,	John Austin,	James Potter,	John Gisborne,	Charles Steward,	Robert Dudman,	Edward King,			
3	Orwell,	St. Helena, Bom. & China, Bencoolen and China.	1335	Matthew Isacke, Esq.	Thomas Sanders,	William Bremner,	Henry Rivaz,	Patrick Burt,	William E. Fraser,	George Aug. Bord,	William M. D. Charm,	24 Nov.	14 Jan.	1822
1	Macqueen,		1300	John Campbell, Esq.	James Walker,	Alexander Macrae,	Andrew Pitcairn,	Alexander Read,	Henry Bonham Box,	William Ticehurst,	James S. Anderson,			
2	Thames,		1330	Henry Blanshard, Esq.	William Haviside,	Thomas Godwin,	George Davis,	Edward Markham,	Thomas Shipton,	Henry H. Sumner,	Henry Barry,	—9 Dec.	31 Jan.	
3	Buckinghamshire,	Bombay and China.	1369	(Company's Ship)	Frederick Adams,	William Hayland,	Thomas Allchin,	Ambrose Rivers,	William Pulham,	James Head,	John William Graham,	1822 7 Jan. —23d Jan.	27 Feb. 14 March	
5	Castle Huntly,		1200	John H. Gledstanes Esq.	Henry A. Drummond,	John Campbell,	George C. Keighley,	Whitman Freeman,	Searles V. Wood,	Thomas Dunkin,	Henry Wright,			
3	London,	Madras and China.	1322	(Company's Ship)	John Barnet Sotheby,	Duncan Mackenzie,	William K. Packman,	Thomas B. Penfold,	Philip Baylis,	Byran Broughton,		7 Mar.	27 April	
6	Marquis of Huntly,	China.	1200	John MacTaggart, Esq.	Donald Mac Leod,	John Simpson,	John Griffiths,	Thomas Leech,	Henry Sterndale,	John S. H. Fraser,	James Gardner,			
5	Lady Melville,		1200	Sir Rob. Wigram, Bart,	Richard Clifford,	John Freles,		Edward M. Boulbee,	Robert Lewis,	Robert Clifford,	Joseph Salter,			
3	Canada,		1326	(Company's Ship)	William Patterson,	Robert Simmons,		Keith Mac Donald,	Robert Pitcher,	Richard Glasspoole,	William Millet,			
3	Regent,		916	James Hale, Esq.	Robert W. Norfor,									
6	Asia,	Madras and Bengal.	968	Henry Bonham, Esq.	Thomas F. Balderston,									
6	Prince Regent,		953	Henry Bonham, Esq.	John Innes,	James M. Bodges,	Thomas Wright,	Lionel R. Pearce,	David Marshall,	Henry Hosmer,	William F. Hunter,			
4	General Hewitt,	Bengal.	984	(Company's Ship)	James Pearson,	Edward Turner,	Robert Scott,	Charles Sperling,	William Palmer Jones,	James S. Biles,	James M. Bodges,			
6	Marchioness of Ely,		932	Sir Rob. Wigram, Bart,	Brook Kay,	John M. Beunel,	George Creighton,	Alfred Brodhurst,	Charles Edward Mangles,	Thomas Wm. Barrow,	Reg. Thomas,			

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